# **Area and County** Developments

The Idaho Department of Labor wishes well to Doug Tweedy in his new job as regional economist for Spokane County for the Washington Department of Employment Security. Tweedy served as the Idaho department's regional economist for north central Idaho for 21 years. He said his decided to change jobs for personal reasons. "I wanted a new challenge, and this job came up."

Developments for north central Idaho will return next month. If you have questions about the labor market area, please call Janell Hyer at (208) 799-5000 ext 3220.

#### **PANHANDLE**

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai & Shoshone counties

- After nine years of relatively easy winters, the Panhandle experienced near-record snowfall this winter. Snow piled so high on many city streets that two-lane streets became one-lane streets. Commutes that normally take 10 minutes stretched to 30 minutes because of anxiety on icy roads. Schools took more snow days than they had in all of the previous seven years. Dozens of buildings collapsed under the weight of too much snow. Extreme avalanche conditions were in effect. Cities and highway departments ran short on salt and funds. Homeowners struggled to keep their sidewalks clear, restaurants and stores saw fewer visitors, construction projects ground to a halt and counties paid tugboats to cut through large ice floes on the lakes in the hope of reducing the chances of ice dams forming on surrounding rivers and causing floods. At the beginning of February, the governor declared a state of emergency in Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone counties, and the National Guard came to the rescue — removing snow from the roofs of schools and other public buildings in Bonner and Shoshone counties to prevent them from collapsing. The snow began melting slowly in the last two weeks of February. Faster melting would probably have led to floods in Benewah and Shoshone counties.
- While many Panhandle residents complained bitterly about the weather, skiers, snowboarders and snowmobilers were thrilled by deep powder.

#### **BONNER COUNTY**

The Idaho Department of Labor and the Greater Sandpoint Chamber of Commerce are sponsoring the third annual Bonner County Career Fair on April 30. Dozens of area businesses will consider job applications and answer questions about current jobs and long-term career prospects. Last year, over 500 job seekers met with 50 employers. The 2008 Career Fair runs from noon to 6 p.m. at the fairgrounds in Sandpoint. Western Bonner County is struggling with rising unemployment. Nearly one in three jobs are in logging, mills or other wood products manufacturers. With lumber prices hovering around a very low \$240 per thousand board feet, mills have permanently reduced staff or gone through intermittent shutdowns. Currently, there are about 300 fewer forest product jobs in western Bonner County than there were two years ago before U.S. housing starts began to fall. That is a loss of about one-third of the high-paying forest product jobs. The resulting reduction in incomes is beginning to affect consumer spending, which in turn is likely to lead to job losses at stores and service providers. Employers interested in participating may contact the Idaho Department of Labor office in Sandpoint at (208) 263-7544.

#### **BOUNDARY COUNTY**

The county's first major job fair will be held March 29 at the Boundary County Fairgrounds. Hosted by the Greater Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce and organized by Anita Stockdale-Woods of Panhandle State Bank, the fair will allow local businesses to recruit new employees and promote their products and services. Organizers expect at least 30 businesses to participate. The job fair runs from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information, call (208) 818-7498 or e-mail anitaw@panhandlebank.com.

#### KOOTENAI COUNTY

Jobs Plus, the county's economic development organization, continues to recruit new businesses to the county. It recently helped Jaguar Manufacturing Inc. move to Hayden from Bend, Ore. The contract manufacturer of custom wiring harnesses and cables for electronic devices opened an 8,400-square-foot plant in Hayden in February. Its headquarters also

relocated to Hayden. Jaguar Manufacturing's products are used in industrial, military and medical applications. Jaguar will continue to employ six people at its Bend plant. It employs five people in Hayden and expects to hire 10 more soon. Jaguar chose Hayden because of its proximity to the Coeur d'Alene airport and because its labor pool is larger and its costs of doing business are lower than Bend's.

- LA Aluminum Casting of Hayden recently won a \$1 million military contract to make components for towable tanks used to transport water and fuel in Iraq. In addition, it recently signed a contract to supply 6-inch drain and fill fittings for the gigantic fuel bladders Berg Integrated Systems in Plummer is making for the U.S. Army. The two contracts have increased LA Aluminum's annual sales projections by 25 percent. To handle the increased work, the company is hiring four new employees, bringing employment at its foundry and machine shop to 25.
- Veterans in the Panhandle no longer will have to go to Spokane for routine medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs. In mid-February, the VA opened a medical clinic near Kootenai Medical Center in Coeur d'Alene. The clinic with three doctors provides primary care and laboratory services. In four months, it will begin offering mental health services. More than 24,000 veterans live in the Panhandle. The high concentration is the result of a high proportion of Panhandle youth joining the service over the decades and because a large number of career military personnel have chosen to move here after retirement. About 18 percent of Panhandle adults are veterans, while 12 percent of American adults are veterans.
- To feed its growing population and its crowds of tourists, Coeur d'Alene continues to add restaurants offering a wide variety of motifs and cuisines. The two newest are Thai Bamboo, which opened in February, and the Coeur d'Alene Hofbrau, the city's first German restaurant which opened in early March.
- Northern Idaho's largest job fair will be held April 16 at the Kootenai County Fairgrounds. For the third year in a row, the Idaho Department of Labor, Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce, North Idaho College, Post Falls Chamber of Commerce, Hayden Chamber of Commerce and Rathdrum Chamber of Commerce are joining forces to help employers and job seekers find each other. The fair runs from noon to 6 p.m. Hundreds of job seekers are expected to attend. Businesses wishing to participate should contact Toni Sayler of the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce at 415-0112 before April 1.

#### SHOSHONE COUNTY

- Shoshone County's economy is rising because of two great forces — the resurgence in mining and the growing appeal of the county to tourists, retirees and people wanting second homes.
- The rising price of silver, lead and zinc are boosting profitability of existing mines and motivating exploration in the Silver Valley. The promise of gold, which is selling at historic highs, also is motivating exploration. New Jersey Mining Co. recently entered a joint venture agreement with Newmont North American Exploration Limited to explore for gold in a 38-square-mile area north of Murray. New Jersey also has been exploring for gold in the Golden Chest area a few miles away.
- Sterling Mining, which purchased the historic Sunshine Mine in 2003, invested tens of millions of dollars to restore the mine that had closed in 2001. In December, its investment began to pay off when the mine began producing ore. It expects to produce 2.8 million ounces of silver this year. By 2010, it expects to produce 4.6 million ounces. Sterling employs about 120 miners currently and expects to hire more than 80 more this year.
- Another resurrection is under way in nearby Kellogg. The Sunshine Inn reopened in March after being closed for nine years. Kellogg residents are delighted to welcome back their old hangout. The original lounge opened in 1942. A few years later, a restaurant and hotel were added. The hotel, restaurant and bar currently are in the process of hiring 34 people.
- Surging incomes and more tourist dollars are fostering new businesses. One in Pinehurst will help Shoshone County residents celebrate special occasions.
  In addition to selling floral arrangements, live plants,
  candy bouquets, decorations and unique gifts, Bella
  Occasions rents tuxedos and offers custom tree trimming for homes and businesses.

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#### **SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO**

Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley & Washington counties

#### BOISE/NAMPA MSA

 Canadian-based Atlanta Gold Corp., which wants to mine gold near Atlanta, has changed its plans for an open pit cyanide leaching operation to a combined open pit and underground operation. The mine will include an on-site milling facility and the environmental impact 95 percent less than originally contemplated, making the permitting process much easier. Company officials have said the new operational plan will increase the metal recovery rate at a savings of \$15 million.

- SuperValu is expanding its Westpark Technology Center, which was built by Albertsons in 2002 to provide data services with a staff of 70. The company intends to make Boise its data processing center. The expansion, nearly doubling the size of the current building, is scheduled for completion during spring 2009. It is unlikely the expansion will create new jobs due to the high level of automation at the data center.
- The Kuna City Council has approved a large retail center and new housing development about two miles from the existing downtown. Red Cliff Development has proposed 143 single-family homes, a park and a large retail center complete with a new big box store that has yet to be named.

#### **ELMORE COUNTY**

Glenns Ferry's largest employer, North American Foods, has permanently closed, laying off 110 employees. This will put a strain on local potato farmers who will have to find a new place to take their potatoes or plant something different. It also drastically reduces the amount of money coming into Glenns Ferry in the form of export dollars. Company officials have said the plant will go up for sale in late spring or early summer.

#### PAYETTE COUNTY

MidAmerican Nuclear Energy Co. has scrapped its plans for a nuclear power plant in Payette. This project had been backed by billionaire investor Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway company. One reason for opting out of the project is that bids for construction and other materials came back too high to make it profitable.

#### VALLEY COUNTY

The two majority owners of Tamarack Resort, who control 75 percent of the ownership, have filed for bankruptcy. Jean-Pierre Boespflug's Cross Atlantic Real Estate and VPG Investments owned by Alfredo Miguel Afif declared Chapter 11 bankruptcy after being unable to pay Credit Suisse over \$262 million in construction loans. Due to the filings, the resort has scaled back its construction of homes and businesses and has laid off people both in Donnelly and in Boise. If they are unable to get a new loan to continue construction, many of the resort's condo buyers can cancel their deals if the condos are not completed by Dec. 31. Tamarack has been in questionable financial health since last summer when construction was stopped for about a month so the resort could get on top of several accounting issues. Activity at Tamarack plays a large role in the economy

of Valley County with hundreds of construction jobs depending on the resort. In addition, many new businesses have opened up to cater to the clientele of Tamarack, and land prices have skyrocketed. Tamarack has changed the whole landscape of Valley County economically so when the resort struggles the county does too.

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#### SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida & Power counties

#### BANNOCK COUNTY

- The Idaho Accelerator Center received \$3 million in Department of Defense grants and appropriations to study how particle accelerators can be used to detect, identify and neutralize weapons of mass destruction. This technology could be of particular importance for scanning cargo containers at ports. The money supports research opportunities for more than 30 students in the university's physics, chemistry and biology departments.
- Revitalizations plans for Old Town Pocatello include a new pedestrian bridge connecting east and west Pocatello across the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and a renovated community theater. Each project is expected to take about five years to complete, including the identification and coordination of funding sources. The bridge will be modeled after a similar structure in Wenatchee, Wash.
- The revenue bond to fund the \$24 million renovation of Holt Arena at Idaho State University was overwhelmingly rejected by voters. While it needed a two-thirds majority to pass, two-thirds of the voters opposed it. Most agreed about the need to renovate the aging facility but not on how to pay the bill. The donation of prime recreation land by Sylvia Papenberg, estimated to be worth \$1.5 million, was a big step toward solving the need for improved athletic facilities at Idaho State.
- The Security and Exchange Commission approved the proposed merger of AMI Semiconductor and ON Semiconductor. The next step will be a shareholder vote on March 12. Under the proposed agreement AMIS shareholders will receive 1.15 shares of the combined company for each share of AMIS they own at the time of the merger.
- After months of discussion and debate, the Bannock County Commission and the Portneuf Medical Center governing board have agreed on a \$200 million financing plan for phases II and III of the new hospital facility. The medical center hopes to convert to a 501(c) (3) non profit entity and partner with another

- entity with the ability to finance the continued construction. Details on what the partnership will entail, and what the medical center may or may not give up in exchange for the capital boost have yet to be determined.
- Many transportation experts believe the United States is entering an era in which rail transportation may make a resurgence across the country. The high cost of gas, the crowded highways in need of repair and the increasing inconvenience of air travel seem to be the primary reasons for the renewed interest. Americans are riding the rails in record numbers and politicians around the country are being asked to approve more passenger rail service. Amtrak's Pioneer route ran its last trip, with a stop in Pocatello, in 1997. At the time of the last run it didn't seem there was much hope it would ever return. But today there are many individuals indicating a strong possibility of passenger service being reestablished.

#### **BEAR LAKE COUNTY**

• The Bear Lake Hill Climb has the reputation of attracting the most racers of all the Rocky Mountain Snowmobile Hill events. It was a huge draw again this year. Nearly 200 snowmobile racers from throughout the northwestern United States and British Columbia participated in the two-day event, pumping an estimated \$55,000 into the Montpelier economy. That amount is expected to grow as the number of participants and those traveling with them increases.

#### BINGHAM COUNTY

- The owner of the Riverside Plaza in Blackfoot is upgrading and updating the entryways, sidewalks and parking areas and roofs of businesses located there. The owner, Woodbury Corp., has hired MBA General Contracting to manage the project, and MBA has subcontracted with more than a dozen local companies to do the work. The majority of the remodel is expected to be completed in May.
- e Bradley Business Group will be opening a twoclassroom training facility at Riverside Plaza. Bradley
  College will offer training in a variety of different
  skills, including forklift operation, hazardous waste
  treatment, material management, customer service
  and leadership. It also offers federal Occupational
  Safety and Health Administration training and customized classes as requested. In addition, Bradley
  Business Group purchased the Plaza Twin Theatres
  located in the same area. The first improvement the
  new owners wanted was to upgrade and brighten the
  theater interior. The new theater will get new carpeting, flooring and lighting in the concession and entry
  areas.

#### CARIBOU COUNTY

- The 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Ice Fishing Derby sponsored by Clear Springs Foods drew 397 participants and raised \$5,000 for youth activities in Soda Springs. The largest fish caught weighed 13.6 pounds.
- The Soda Springs mayor and city council reopened the city's budget to add a \$120,000 grant from the Idaho Department of Transportation that will be matched with \$40,000 from the city to make airport improvements. The city also increased the police budget by \$80,000 from a criminal property seizure.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Franklin County Grain Growers' new 7,200-squarefoot retail store opened Feb. 11 in Preston. The store features several expanded and new departments, lots of parking and is tailored for new retail customers.
- Franklin County is conducting a voluntary recycling experiment in Preston. Paper products, plastic material and metal will be accepted in two large roll-off bins located in the courthouse parking lot and near Preston Junior High School. If the bins seem to fill regularly and citizens approve, the program could be expanded.
- Cache Valley Motocross Park on 33 acres south of Preston has tentatively scheduled five races for the 2008 season. According to developer Gary Brough, the track will employ several seasonal workers including a site manager.
- The grand opening of Preston's new 20,000-squarefoot ALCO retail store was celebrated Feb. 21. The store carries a wide selection of merchandise and will eventually employ 25 people.
- Work is under way to connect southeastern Idaho's Pioneer Historic Byway with the Logan Canyon Scenic Byway. Tony Varilone, chair of the Pioneer Byway, is working with officials from Idaho, Utah and the federal government to connect the byways which, it is believed, will result in attracting more tourists to the entire area.

#### ONEIDA COUNTY

• The slowdown in the housing market nationally is impacting some businesses in this area. Owens-Corning decided to close its cultured stone operation in Malad because of the weak market. Hess Pumice Products will pay off the industrial revenue bond issued by Oneida County to help finance the construction of the building housing the Cultured Stone Plant. This will clear the title of the property so Hess can sell the building to Owens-Corning. Both Hess Pumice and Owens-Corning are evaluating other possible uses for the plant.

- Rocky Mountain Power officials are securing permits
  to build a high-power, double-circuit transmission
  line through Oneida County. Residents impacted
  question the route and the urgency of the speed in
  which decisions affecting their property were being
  made. Rocky Mountain said if the line is not constructed by 2010 there will not be enough transmission capacity to meet projected power needs.
- A Pocatello Regional Transit bus is now running throughout Oneida County. Originally established to meet the needs of senior citizens to travel to the Curlew Senior Center in Stone, the routes are being evaluated to include occasional trips to Pocatello and Tremonton, Utah.
- Approximately 225 contestants competed for a share of \$9,000 in prize money at the second annual Big Dog Fishing Club ice fishing derby at Devil Creek Reservoir in January. The winner caught a 20 inch fish, which was worth a \$2,968 cash prize.
- A subdivision called Summit Ridge Estates is being built on the Bannock County side of Malad Summit. It will contain sixteen 20-acre lots and 303 acres of open land to be shared by the property owners. The main access road will be from Oneida County, and details of road maintenance and a possible mutual aid agreement concerning fire protection are being evaluated.

#### **POWER**

• Southeast Idaho Energy held informational open houses in American Falls, Rockland, Aberdeen, Pocatello and Blackfoot at the end of February on their plans to build a \$2 billion center west of American Falls. The energy center will use advanced coal gasification technology to produce an estimated 3,500 tons a day of nitrogen-based fertilizer. Construction is expected to start in spring 2009 with the plant operating by summer 2012. Because of the level of interest from the public and the complexity of the project, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has created a Web page to provide information on it in advance of the public comment period at deg.idaho.gov.

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#### EAST CENTRAL IDAHO

Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison & Teton counties

#### **BONNEVILLE COUNTY**

The Oregon-based restaurant chain, Shari's, is coming to Idaho Falls. No details are available on the new restaurant planned just off Interstate 15. It will be the seventh Shari's restaurant in Idaho and the

- first on the eastern side of the state. The restaurant specializes in family dining and is open around the clock.
- Idaho Falls Mayor Jared Fuhriman with the assistance of Grow Idaho Falls Inc. held an economic summit for local business leaders, government officials, education officials, utility firms, bankers, local developers and the public in general to develop a plan for economic expansion. The mayor wants to set priorities and strategies to achieve them.
- The Idaho Falls Regional Airport is arranging to handle passengers while it is closed during September for runway repairs. About 5,000 feet of runway will be rebuilt and another 4,000 feet resurfaced. A new lighting system will be installed after removing existing wiring that malfunctioned over a year ago, causing three days of delays and confusion. Airport officials chose September so that the high-volume summer travel days would be over but the weather still good enough for outdoor repairs. The Federal Aviation Administration will pay 90 percent of the \$7 million to \$8 million cost. Some airlines have announced that they will increase flights out of Pocatello in September while others have suspended their flights for that month or are still undecided.



The new Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints temple in Rexburg.

#### MADISON COUNTY

More than 205,000 people visited the new Rexburg temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints during last month's open house that had to be extended to accommodate the crowds. More than a quarter of a million cookies were served, and over 10,000 church members helped with the month-long event. The temple dedication was delayed a week until Feb. 10 because of the death of church leader Gordon B. Hinckley.

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### State of Idaho Data — January 2008

Seasonally Adjusted Data		Jan 2	008			Jan	2007	
	Civilian Labor Force	# Unem- ployed	% Unem- ployed	Total Employment	Civilian Labor Force	# Unem- ployed	% Unem- ployed	Total Employmen
STATE OF IDAHO	758,507	21,094	2.8	737,413	747,517	21,260	2.8	726,257
COUNTIES								
ADA (1)	198,370	4,569	2.3	193,801	196,035	3,919	2.0	192,116
ADAMS	2,050	122	6.0	1,928	2,177	117	5.4	2,060
BANNOCK (8)	39,485	995	2.5	38,490	40,595	1,061	2.6	39,534
BEAR LAKE	3,054	63	2.1	2,991	2,911	65	2.2	2,847
BENEWAH	3,906	236	6.0	3,670	3,877	254	6.6	3,623
BINGHAM	21,385	508	2.4	20,877	21,196	615	2.9	20,581
BLAINE (5)	14,488	262	1.8	14,226	14,517	285	2.0	14,232
BOISE (1)	3,790	133	3.5	3,656	3,755	130	3.5	3,625
BONNER	20,932	823	3.9	20,109	20,568	832	4.0	19,736
BONNEVILLE (6)	51,236	989	1.9	50,248	50,034	1,080	2.2	48,954
BOUNDARY	3,967	268	6.8	3,699	4,049	279	6.9	3,770
BUTTE	2,116	38	1.8	2,078	1,866	35	1.9	1,830
CAMAS (5)	658	20	3.0	638	654	16	2.5	638
CANYON (1)	84,914	2,962	3.5	81,951	83,969	2,730	3.3	81,238
CARIBOU	3,306	82	2.5	3,224	3,286	100	3.1	3,186
CASSIA (2)	9,580	247	2.6	9,333	9,964	297	3.0	9,667
CLARK	522	12	2.3	510	497	11	2.3	485
CLEARWATER	3,049	170	5.6	2,878	3,131	192	6.1	2,939
CUSTER	2,257	88	3.9	2,169	2,305	94	4.1	2,211
ELMORE	10,995	361	3.3	10,634	10,905	352	3.2	10,552
FRANKLIN	6,694	135	2.0	6,558	6,426	139	2.2	6,287
FREMONT (9)	6,391	216	3.4	6,174	6,101	233	3.8	5,868
GEM (1)	7,434	262	3.5	7,172	7,388	279	3.8	7,109
GOODING	8,575	180	2.1	8,395	8,728	213	2.4	8,515
IDAHO	6,949	343	4.9	6,606	6,815	359	5.3	6,456
JEFFERSON (6)	11,349	250	2.2	11,099	11,126	312	2.8	10,815
JEROME (10)	10,141	266	2.6	9,874	10,012	287	2.9	9,725
KOOTENAI (3)	71,546	2,545	3.6	69,001	67,818	2,445	3.6	65,373
LATAH	16,077	334	2.1	15,743	15,886	386	2.4	15,501
LEMHI LEWIS (4)	3,688 1,710	187 38	5.1 2.2	3,502 1,673	3,704 1,678	218 43	5.9 2.6	3,486 1,635
LINCOLN			5.3	1,673 2,292	1,678 2,547		2.6 5.5	1,635
MADISON (9)	2,421 15,707	128 224		2,292 15,573	2,547 15,072	141 272		2,406 14 700
	15,797	224	1.4	15,573	15,072	272	1.8	14,799
MINIDOKA (2)	8,908	249 514	2.8 2.6	8,659 19,071	9,327	360 559	3.9	8,968
NEZ PERCE (7)	19,586	516			18,827		3.0	18,268
ONEIDA	2,398	40	1.7	2,358	2,274	29	1.3	2,245
OWYHEE (1)	4,775	74 421	1.5	4,702	4,734	74	1.6	4,660
PAYETTE POWED (9)	10,362	421	4.1	9,942	10,207	444	4.4	9,763
POWER (8)	3,747	119	3.2	3,629	3,900	172	4.4	3,727
SHOSHONE	5,789	296	5.1	5,493	5,912	341	5.8	5,572
TETON	5,768	74	1.3	5,694	5,242	69	1.3	5,173
TWIN FALLS (10)	37,942	827	2.2	37,115	37,514	965	2.6	36,550
VALLEY	5,432	253	4.7	5,179	5,037	225	4.5	4,812
WASHINGTON	4,969	168	3.4	4,801	4,952	230	4.6	4,722
ASOTIN WA (7)	10,697	612	5.7	10,085	10,318	592	5.7	9,726

<sup>\*</sup> In thousands

January 2008 Labor Force (preliminary) compared to January 2007 data (continued from page 21)								
Seasonally Adjusted Data		Jan 2	800			Jan	2007	
	Civilian	# Unem-	% Unem-	Total	Civilian	# Unem-	% Unem-	Total
LABOR MARKET AREAC	Labor Force	ployed	ployed	Employment	Labor Force	ployed	ployed	Employment
LABOR MARKET AREAS	000 000	0.004	0.7	004 000	005 004	7.400	0.4	000 740
BOISE CITY-NAMPA MSA (1)	299,283	8,001	2.7	291,282	295,881	7,133	2.4	288,748
BURLEY MicSA (2)	18,488	496	2.7	17,991	19,291	657	3.4	18,634
COEUR D'ALENE MSA (3)	71,546	2,545	3.6	69,001	67,818	2,445	3.6	65,373
GRANGEVILLE SLMA (4)	8,659	381	4.4	8,278	8,493	402	4.7	8,091
HAILEY SLMA (5)	15,146	282	1.9	14,864	15,171	301	2.0	14,870
IDAHO FALLS MSA (6)	62,585	1,238	2.0	61,347	61,160	1,392	2.3	59,768
LEWISTON MSA (7)	30,284	1,128	3.7	29,156	29,145	1,151	3.9	27,994
POCATELLO MSA (8)	43,232	1,114	2.6	42,118	44,495	1,233	2.8	43,261
REXBURG MicSA (9)	22,188	440	2.0	21,747	21,173	505	2.4	20,667
TWIN FALLS MicSA (10)	48,083	1,093	2.3	46,989	47,526	1,252	2.6	46,274
CITIES								
BOISE	112,970	3,169	2.8	109,801	112,028	2,692	2.4	109,336
CALDWELL	17,480	813	4.6	16,667	17,296	700	4.0	16,596
COEUR D' ALENE	23,346	766	3.3	22,579	22,168	679	3.1	21,489
IDAHO FALLS	28,459	638	2.2	27,821	27,891	665	2.4	27,227
LEWISTON	16,297	439	2.7	15,858	15,711	452	2.9	15,259
MERIDIAN	31,963	923	2.9	31,040	31,427	518	1.6	30,909
NAMPA	36,859	1,433	3.9	35,426	36,497	1,221	3.3	35,276
POCATELLO	27,923	765	2.7	27,159	28,791	770	2.7	28,021
TWIN FALLS	21,844	528	2.4	21,316	21,670	584	2.7	21,086
United States*	153,824	7,576	4.9	146,248	152,958	7,043	4.6	145,915

<sup>\*</sup> In thousands

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Labor, Research & Analysis and Public Affairs



Panhandle
North Central
Southwestern

East Central

South Central
Southeastern

ACCESS REGIONAL LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Find labor market information specific to any one of the state's six regions by accessing the Regional Statistics section of our Web site. The map in the upper right hand corner includes a link to the page pictured at the left. Then choose the region you want and gain access to all sorts of data. Start at our Web site lmi.idaho.gov.

Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka and Twin Falls counties)

Southeastern (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida and Power counties)

#### State of Idaho Data

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs					
BY PLACE OF WORK	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	634,500	658,000	629,500	-3.6	0.8
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	114,400	120,400	117,700	-5.0	-2.8
Natural Resources & Mining	4,300	4,600	4,000	-6.5	7.5
Logging	1,700	1,900	1,800	-10.5	-5.6
Mining Matel Ore Mining	2,600	2,700	2,200	-3.7	18.2
Metal Ore Mining  Construction	1,000 46,300	1,000 50,400	900 47,700	0.0 -8.1	11.1 -2.9
Manufacturing	63,800	65,400	66,000	-0.1 -2.4	-3.3
Durable Goods	40,900	41,800	42,900	-2.2	-3.3 -4.7
Wood Product Manufacturing	7,100	7,500	7,800	-5.3	-9.0
Sawmills & Wood Preservation	2,100	2,300	2,500	-8.7	-16.0
Veneer & Engineered Products	1,400	1,400	1,500	0.0	-6.7
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	3,600	3,800	3,800	-5.3	-5.3
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	4,700	4,700	4,600	0.0	2.2
Machinery Manufacturing	3,000	3,000	2,800	0.0	7.1
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	14,800 3,500	15,100 3,600	17,100 3,400	-2.0 -2.8	-13.5 2.9
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing Other Durable Goods	7,800	7,900	7,200	-2.o -1.3	8.3
Nondurable Goods	22,900	23,600	23,100	-3.0	-0.9
Food Manufacturing	14,400	14,600	14,600	-1.4	-1.4
Fruits & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty	7,200	7,400	7,400	-2.7	-2.7
Paper Manufacturing	1,700	1,700	1,700	0.0	0.0
Printing & Related Support Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0	0.0
Chemical Manufacturing	2,300	2,300	2,200	0.0	4.5
Other Nondurable Goods	2,600	3,100	2,700	-16.1	-3.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	520,100	537,600	511,800	-3.3	1.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Trade	128,700 108,700	135,100 114,100	128,900 108,300	-4.7 -4.7	-0.2 0.4
Wholesale Trade	27,000	28,500	27,300	-5.3	-1.1
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	12,500	13,100	12,600	-4.6	-0.8
Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	11,300	11,900	11,800	-5.0	-4.2
Retail Trade	81,700	85,600	81,000	-4.6	0.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	12,500	12,700	12,000	-1.6	4.2
Building Material and Garden Equipment	8,700	8,900	9,000	-2.2	-3.3
Food & Beverage Stores	12,200	12,700	12,600	-3.9	-3.2
General Merchandise Stores Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	17,200 20,000	18,300 21,000	16,800 20,600	-6.0 -4.8	2.4 -2.9
Utilities	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	18,000	19,000	18,600	-5.3	-3.2
Rail Transportation	1,300	1,300	1,300	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	9,300	9,500	9,300	-2.1	0.0
Information	10,700	10,900	10,600	-1.8	0.9
Telecommunications	3,900	3,900	4,000	0.0	-2.5
Financial Activities Finance & Insurance	31,300 23,300	31,900 23,400	31,900 23,400	-1.9 -0.4	-1.9 -0.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	8,000	8,500	8,500	-5.9	-0.4 -5.9
Professional & Business Services	78,100	82,500	77,700	-5.3	0.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical	33,500	33,700	32,400	-0.6	3.4
Scientific Research & Development	7,600	7,800	5,500	-2.6	38.2
Management of Companies & Enterprises	7,500	7,700	7,800	-2.6	-3.8
Administrative & Support & Waste Management	37,100	41,100	37,500	-9.7	-1.1
Administrative & Support Services	35,500	39,500	35,400	-10.1	0.3
Educational & Health Services  Educational Services	73,900 8,100	74,900 8,200	71,900 8,300	-1.3 -1.2	2.8 -2.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	65,800	66,700	63,600	-1.3	3.5
Hospitals	16,200	16,400	15,100	-1.2	7.3
Leisure & Hospitality	61,200	62,300	58,700	-1.8	4.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	8,500	8,300	8,000	2.4	6.3
Accommodation & Food Services	52,700	54,000	50,700	-2.4	3.9
Accommodation	9,000	8,900	8,100	1.1	11.1
Food Services & Drinking Places	43,700 19,000	45,100	42,600 18,700	-3.1 1.4	2.6
Other Services Total Government	19,000	19,300 120,700	18,700	-1.6 -2.9	1.6 3.4
Federal Government	12,200	12,500	12,000	-2.4	1.7
State & Local Government	105,000	108,200	101,400	-3.0	3.6
State Government	28,100	30,300	27,300	-7.3	2.9
State Government Education	12,700	14,900	12,300	-14.8	3.3
State Government Administration	15,400	15,400	15,000	0.0	2.7
Local Government	76,900	77,900	74,100	-1.3	3.8
Local Government Education	40,600	41,400	39,800	-1.9 0.6	2.0
Local Government Administration Local Government Tribes	33,000 3,300	33,200 3,300	31,200 3,100	-0.6 0.0	5.8 6.5
*Preliminary Estimate ** Estimates include all full or part time wage and salary wo					

<sup>\*</sup>Preliminary Estimates include all full or part time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay in the following industry groups during the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the month.

#### State of Idaho Data

#### State Economic Indicators

				% Change From		
	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year	
IDAHO LABOR FORCE (1)						
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	758,500	757,100	747,600	0.2	1.5	
Unemployment	21,100	20,200	21,300	4.5	-0.9	
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	2.8	2.7	2.8		0.7	
Total Employment	737,400	736,900	726,300	0.1	1.5	
Unadjusted	737,100	750,700	720,000	0.1	1.0	
Civilian Labor Force	753,000	755,500	745,200	-0.3	1.0	
Unemployment	29,700	22,300	29,600	33.2	0.3	
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	3.9	3.0	4.0	00.2	0.0	
Total Employment	723,300	733,200	715,600	-1.4	1.1	
U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>(2)</sup>	4.9	5.0	4.6			
J.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX <sup>(2)</sup>						
Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (CPI-W)	206.7	205.8	197.6	0.5	4.6	
All Urban Consumer (CPI-U)	211.1	210.0	202.4	0.5	4.3	
AGRICULTURE						
Agriculture Employment	34,960	37,880	34,610	-7.7	1.0	
Operators	9,740	9,740	9,740	0.0	0.0	
Unpaid Family	350	360	360	-2.8	-2.8	
Hired Workers	24,870	27,780	24,510	-10.5	1.5	
JNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Claims Activities						
Initial Claims <sup>(3)</sup>	14,568	15,940	12,248	-8.6	18.9	
Weeks Claimed <sup>(4)</sup>	102,499	90,781	96,293	12.9	6.4	
Benefit Payment Activities <sup>(5)</sup>						
Weeks Compensated	100,424	57,766	77,891	73.8	28.9	
Total Benefit \$ Paid	\$26,180,014	\$14,765,224	\$18,942,238	77.3	38.2	
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$260.69	\$255.60	\$243.19	2.0	7.2	
Covered Employers	51,482	51,212	49,992	0.5	3.0	
Total Benefit \$ Paid During Last 12 Months <sup>(4)</sup>	\$135,446,525	\$123,547,398	\$112,143,523	9.6	20.8	

<sup>(1)</sup> Preliminary Estimate

<sup>(2)</sup> Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes all entitlements/programs on Intrastate and Interstate Agent, New, and Additional Claims

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes all entitlements/programs, Intrastate and Interstate Agent

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes all entitlements/programs, Total Liable Activities

# Panhandle Data — January 2008

Coeur d'Alene MSA Labor Force & Employment	– Kootenai	County			
				% Chang	e From
	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	2000	2007	2007	WIGHTEH	rear
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	71,550	71,320	67,820	0.3	5.5
Unemployed	2,550	2,130	2,450	19.7	4.1
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.6	3.0	3.6		
Total Employment	69,000	69,190	65,370	-0.3	5.6
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	71,460	71,010	68,000	0.6	5.1
Unemployed	3,550	2,300	3,380	54.3	5.0
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.0	3.2	5.0		
Total Employment	67,910	68,710	64,620	-1.2	5.1
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	55,760	57,800	52,030	-3.5	7.2
Goods-Producing Industries	10,590	11,050	10,100	-4.2	4.9
Natural Resources & Mining	460	500	430	-8.0	7.0
Construction	5,450	5,870	4,960	-7.2	9.9
Manufacturing	4,680	4,680	4,720	0.0	-0.8
Wood Product Manufacturing	870	880	950	-1.1	-8.4
Other Manufacturing	3,810	3,800	3,770	0.3	1.1
Service-Providing Industries	45,170	46,750	41,930	-3.4	7.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	11,020	11,500	10,150	-4.2	8.6
Wholesale Trade	1,610	1,600	1,380	0.6	16.7
Retail Trade	8,380	8,820	7,870	-5.0	6.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	1,030	1,080	900	-4.6	14.4
Information	990	950	980	4.2	1.0
Financial Activities	3,030	3,090	2,820	-1.9	7.4
Professional & Business Services	5,590	5,880	5,350	-4.9	4.5
Educational & Health Services	5,910	5,870	5,570	0.7	6.1
Leisure & Hospitality	7,650	8,140	6,460	-6.0	18.4
Other Services	1,470	1,490	1,390	-1.3	5.8
Government Education	3,530	3,730	3,450	-5.4	2.3
Government Administration	5,130	5,230	5,030	-1.9	2.0
Government Tribes  * Proliminary estimate	850	870	730	-2.3	16.4

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary estimate

<sup>\*\*</sup>Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

### North Central Idaho Data — January 2008

Lewiston MSA Labor Force & Employment — Nez Perce County, Idaho, and Asotin County, Wash.

				% Change	e From
	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	30,280	29,680	29,140	2.0	3.9
Unemployment	1,130	990	1,150	14.1	-1.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.7	3.3	3.9		
Total Employment	29,150	28,690	27,990	1.6	4.1
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	30,110	29,430	29,080	2.3	3.5
Unemployment	1,350	970	1,380	39.2	-2.2
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.5	3.3	4.7		
Total Employment	28,760	28,460	27,700	1.1	3.8
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	26,840	27,380	27,090	-2.0	-0.9
Goods-Producing Industries	4,800	4,910	4,560	-2.2	5.3
Natural Resources & Mining	190	190	210	0.0	-9.5
Construction	1,220	1,340	1,250	-9.0	-2.4
Manufacturing	3,390	3,380	3,100	0.3	9.4
Wood Product Manufacturing	590	580	550	1.7	7.3
Paper Manufacturing	1,150	1,120	1,080	2.7	6.5
Other Manufacturing	1,650	1,680	1,470	-1.8	12.2
Service-Providing Industries	22,040	22,470	22,530	-1.9	-2.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,540	5,650	5,610	-1.9	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	620	660	650	-6.1	-4.6
Retail Trade	3,700	3,760	3,720	-1.6	-0.5
Utilities	90	90	90	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	1,130	1,140	1,150	-0.9	-1.7
Information	390	400	440	-2.5	-11.4
Financial Activities	1,740	1,750	2,120	-0.6	-17.9
Professional & Business Services	1,380	1,510	1,550	-8.6	-11.0
Education & Health Services	4,300	4,300	4,320	0.0	-0.5
Leisure & Hospitality	2,530	2,540	2,460	-0.4	2.8
Other Services	1,110	1,070	1,120	3.7	-0.9
Government Education	2,260	2,280	2,240	-0.9	0.9
Government Administration	2,140	2,290	1,990	-6.6	7.5
Government Tribes	650	680	680	-4.4	-4.4

<sup>\*</sup>Preliminary Estimate

<sup>\*\*</sup>Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

### Southwestern Idaho Data — January 2008

Boise City-Nampa MSA Labor Force & Employment — Ada, Canyon, Boise, Gem and Owyhee counties

Boise City-Nampa MSA Labor Force & Emp	loyment — Ada, Can	yon, Boise,	Gem and Owy		
	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	<u>% Cha</u> Last Month	<u>nge</u> Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	2000	2007	2007	Morrer	roui
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	299,300	301,300	295,800	-0.7	1.2
Unemployment	8,000	7,500	7,100	6.7	12.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.7 291,300	2.5 293,800	2.4 288,700	-0.9	0.9
Total Employment  Unadjusted	291,300	293,000	200,700	-0.9	0.9
Civilian Labor Force	297,100	297,300	294,600	-0.1	0.8
Unemployment	11,500	8,900	10,200	29.2	12.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.9	3.0	3.4		,
Total Employment	285,600	288,400	284,400	-1.0	0.4
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	269,800	278,600	270,000	-3.2	-0.1
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	50,900	53,100	54,300	-4.1	-6.3
Natural Resources & Construction	20,900	22,900	22,600	-8.7	-7.5
Construction	20,600	22,600	22,300 31,700	-8.8	-7.6 -5.4
Manufacturing Durable Goods	30,000 23,400	30,200 23,500	25,600	-0.7 -0.4	-5.4 -8. <i>6</i>
Wood Product Manufacturing	2,300	23,300	25,600	0.4	-6.0 -4.2
Fabricated Metal Products Mfg.	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-4.2 -6.3
Machinery Manufacturing	1,200	1,200	1,200	0.0	0.0
Computer & Electronic Manufacturing	13,200	13,300	15,400	-0.8	-14.3
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	2,200	2,300	2,100	-4.3	4.8
Other Durable Goods	3,000	2,800	2,900	7.1	3.4
Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,700	6,100	-1.5	8.2
Food Manufacturing	4,600	4,600	4,200	0.0	9.5
Printing & Related Support Activities	800	800	700	0.0	14.3
Other Nondurable Goods	1,200	1,300	1,200	-7.7	0.0
SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	218,900	225,500	215,700	-2.9	1.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	53,400	55,900	53,200	-4.5	0.4
Trade	45,300	47,500	45,500	-4.6	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	12,400	12,600	12,500	-1.6	-0.8
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	7,100	7,200	7,100	-1.4	0.0
Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,800	3,800	3,800	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	32,900	34,900	33,000	-5.7	-0.3
Food & Beverage Stores	4,300	4,600	4,600	-6.5	-6.5
General Merchandise Stores	7,100	7,500	7,000	-5.3	1.4
All Other Retail Trade	21,500	22,800	21,400	-5.7	0.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	8,100	8,400	7,700	-3.6	5.2
Utilities	700	700	600	0.0	16.7
Transportation & Warehousing Information	7,400	7,700 4,700	7,100	-3.9	4.2 2.2
Telecommunications	4,700 1,300	1,400	4,600 1,400	0.0 -7.1	-7.1
Financial Activities	14,100	1,400	15,000	-7.1 -2.1	-6.0
Finance & Insurance	10,200	10,200	10,800	0.0	-5. <i>6</i>
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,900	4,200	4,200	-7.1	-7.1
Professional & Business Services	39,100	40,500	39,300	-3.5	-0.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical	13,400	13,600	12,500	-1.5	7.2
Management of Companies & Ent.	5,800	5,800	5,900	0.0	-1.7
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt.	19,900	21,100	20,900	-5.7	-4.8
Educational & Health Services	34,000	34,200	32,000	-0.6	6.3
Educational Services	2,800	2,900	2,600	-3.4	7.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	31,200	31,300	29,400	-0.3	6.1
Hospitals	10,000	10,100	9,400	-1.0	6.4
Leisure & Hospitality	23,100	24,200	23,700	-4.5	-2.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,300	2,600	3,100	-11.5	-25.8
Accommodation & Food Services	20,800	21,600	20,600	-3.7	1.0
Accommodation	2,100	2,200	2,100	-4.5	0.0
Food Services & Drinking Places	18,700	19,400	18,500	-3.6	1.1
Other Services	8,000	8,100	7,800	-1.2	2.6
Total Government	42,500	43,500	40,100	-2.3	6.0
Federal Government	5,900	6,100	5,600	-3.3	5.4
State & Local Government	36,600	37,400	34,500	-2.1	6.7
State Government	12,700	13,500	12,700	-5.9	0.0
State Government Education	4,200	5,000	4,000	-16.0	5.0
State Government Administration	8,500	8,500	8,700	0.0	-2.3
Local Covernment Education	23,900	23,900	21,800	0.0	9.6
Local Government Administration	14,900	15,000	13,700	-0.7 1.1	8.8 11 1
Local Government Administration	9,000	8,900	8,100	1.1	11.

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary Estimate
\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

## South Central Idaho Data — January 2008

Twin Falls-Jerome MicSA Labor Force & Employment — Twin Falls and Jerome counties

				% Change	e From	
	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year	
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Seasonally Adjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	48,080	48,720	47,520	-1.3	1.2	
Unemployment	1,090	1,000	1,250	9.0	-12.8	
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%			
Total Employment	46,990	47,720	46,270	-1.5	1.6	
Unadjusted						
Civilian Labor Force	48,100	48,730	47,810	-1.3	0.6	
Unemployment	1,560	1,150	1,770	35.7	-11.9	
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.2%	2.4%	3.7%			
Total Employment	46,540	47,580	46,040	-2.2	1.1	
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK						
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	37,910	39,500	37,530	-4.0	1.0	
Goods-Providing Industries	6,890	7,120	6,610	-3.2	4.2	
Natural Resources & Mining	30	30	20	0.0	50.0	
Construction	2,040	2,300	2,080	-11.3	-1.9	
Manufacturing	4,820	4,790	4,510	0.6	6.9	
Food Manufacturing	2,750	2,760	2,460	-0.4	11.8	
Other Manufacturing	2,070	2,030	2,050	2.0	1.0	
Service-Providing Industries	31,020	32,380	30,920	-4.2	0.3	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	10,020	10,280	10,050	-2.5	-0.3	
Wholesale Trade	1,820	1,850	1,780	-1.6	2.2	
Retail Trade	5,830	6,030	5,840	-3.3	-0.2	
Utilities	160	170	140	-5.9	14.3	
Transportation & Warehousing	2,210	2,230	2,290	-0.9	-3.5	
Information	720	710	670	1.4	7.5	
Financial Activities	1,680	1,700	1,660	-1.2	1.2	
Professional & Business Services	4,270	5,010	4,230	-14.8	0.9	
Educational & Health Services	5,080	5,130	4,920	-1.0	3.3	
Leisure & Hospitality	2,960	2,990	2,920	-1.0	1.4	
Other Services	1,200	1,280	1,380	-6.3	-13.0	
Government Education	3,020	3,210	3,120	-5.9	-3.2	
Government Administration	2,070	2,070	1,970	0.0	5.1	

<sup>\*</sup>Preliminary Estimate

<sup>\*\*</sup>Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

# Southeastern Idaho Data — January 2008

Pocatello MSA Labor Force & Employment Bannock and Power counties

				From	
	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	43,230	44,110	44,490	-2.0	-2.8
Unemployment	1,110	1,090	1,230	1.8	-9.8
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.6	2.5	2.8		
Total Employment	42,120	43,020	43,260	-2.1	-2.6
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	43,170	44,230	44,650	-2.4	-3.3
Unemployment	1,610	1,220	1,770	32.0	-9.0
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.7	2.8	4.0		
Total Employment	41,560	43,010	42,880	-3.4	-3.1
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	37,860	39,840	38,250	-5.0	-1.0
Goods-Producing Industries	5,410	5,970	5,180	-9.4	4.4
Natural Resources & Mining	20	30	20	-33.3	0.0
Construction	1,540	2,060	1,740	-25.2	-11.5
Manufacturing	3,850	3,880	3,420	-0.8	12.6
Food Manufacturing	1,350	1,360	1,280	-0.7	5.5
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	180	180	170	0.0	5.9
Machinery Manufacturing	100	90	70	11.1	42.9
Other Manufacturing	2,220	2,250	1,900	-1.3	16.8
Service-Providing Industries	32,450	33,870	33,070	-4.2	-1.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	7,530	7,600	7,210	-0.9	4.4
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,370	1,130	2.2	23.9
Retail Trade	4,750	4,790	4,550	-0.8	4.4
Utilities	50	50	50	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	1,330	1,390	1,480	-4.3	-10.1
Information	790	790	780	0.0	1.3
Financial Activities	2,110	2,170	2,100	-2.8	0.5
Professional & Business Services	4,590	4,880	5,240	-5.9	-12.4
Educational & Health Services	3,320	3,420	3,250	-2.9	2.2
Leisure & Hospitality	3,910	3,760	3,480	4.0	12.4
Other Services	1,140	1,170	1,120	-2.6	1.8
Government Education	5,820	6,030	5,920	-3.5	-1.7
Government Administration	3,240	4,050	3,970	-20.0	-18.4

<sup>\*</sup>Preliminary Estimate

<sup>\*\*</sup>Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

### East Central Idaho Data — January 2008

Idaho Falls MSA Labor Force & Employment — Bonneville and Jefferson counties

			<u>% Change Fron</u>		
	Jan 2008*	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	62,580	61,960	61,160	1.0	2.3
Unemployment	1,240	1,150	1,390	7.8	-10.8
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%		
Total Employment Unadjusted	61,340	60,810	59,770	0.9	2.6
Civilian Labor Force	61,630	62,170	60,540	-0.9	1.8
Unemployment	1,700	1,310	1,890	29.8	-10.1
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.8%	2.1%	3.1%		
Total Employment	59,930	60,860	58,650	-1.5	2.2
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	50,130	52,010	48,950	-3.6	2.4
Goods-Producing Industries	7,750	8,250	7,630	-6.1	1.6
Construction & Natural Resources	4,220	4,650	4,120	-9.2	2.4
Manufacturing	3,530	3,600	3,510	-1.9	0.6
Food Manufacturing	1,080	1,070	1,080	0.9	0.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	280	290	280	-3.4	0.0
Machinery Manufacturing	150	150	160	0.0	-6.3
Other Manufacturing	2,020	2,090	1,990	-3.3	1.5
Service-Providing Industries	42,380	43,760	41,320	-3.2	2.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	12,560	13,560	12,470	-7.4	0.7
Wholesale Trade	3,260	3,700	3,370	-11.9	-3.3
Retail Trade	7,580	7,950	7,420	-4.7	2.2
Utilities	60	60	50	0.0	20.0
Transportation	1,660	1,850	1,630	-10.3	1.8
Information	1,210	1,220	1,260	-0.8	-4.0
Financial Activities	2,090	2,110	2,170	-0.9	-3.7
Professional & Business Services	5,300	5,520	5,490	-4.0	-3.5
Educational & Health Services	7,540	7,300	6,960	3.3	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	4,750	5,080	4,540	-6.5	4.6
Other Services	1,910	1,930	1,890	-1.0	1.1
Government Education	3,680	3,720	3,580	-1.1	2.8
Government Administration	3,340	3,320	3,960	0.6	-15.7
*Preliminary Estimate					

<sup>\*</sup>Preliminary Estimate

<sup>\*\*</sup>Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

# Glossary of Labor Market Terms

Agriculture Employment: Persons on agriculture payrolls who work or receive pay for any period during the survey week. This includes owners, operators, unpaid family members who work at least 15 hours a week, and hired laborers.

Average Hourly Earnings/Average Weekly Hours: The average total money earnings earned by production or non-supervisory workers for selected industries. The average number of hours worked by production or non-supervisory workers including overtime, paid vacation, and sick leave. The data is collected for the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

Average Weekly Earnings: Average Hourly Earnings multiplied by Average Weekly Hours.

Civilian Labor Force: A count of non-institutional persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A national index measuring changes over time in the price of a fixed market basket of goods and services. There are two indexes—the All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the buying habits of about 80 percent of the non-institutional population of the United States, and the Urban Wage & Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents 40 percent of the population.

Covered Employers: Employers who are subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance laws.

**Durable Goods:** Also known as "hard goods" because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers with a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

Employed: Individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were: ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or temporarily absent for similar reasons.

Initial Claim: Any notice of unemployment filed to request (1) a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or (2) a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA): Combinations of counties in which at least half the residents live in an urban center of 50,000 or more and the rest have significant commuting ties to that central county. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MSAs. Idaho has five MSAs: Boise MSA including Ada, Canyon, Boise, Gem and Owyhee counties; Bonneville MSA including Bonneville and Jefferson counties; Pocatello MSA including Bannock and Power counties; Lewiston MSA including Nez Perce County and Asotin County, Wash.; Coeur d'Alene MSA including Kootenai, Boundary, Bonner, Benewah and Shoshone counties.

Micropolitan Statistical Area (MicSA): Combinations of counties in which at least half the residents live in urban

centers totaling at least 10,000—or 5,000 living in a single urban center—and the rest have significant commuting ties to that central county. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MicSAs. Idaho has three MicSAs: Burley MicSA including Cassia and Minidoka counties; Rexburg MicSA including Madison and Fremont counties; Twin Falls MicSA including Twin Falls and Jerome counties.

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment: Persons on nonfarm establishment payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. It is a count of jobs by place of work. It does not include self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire reference period.

Nondurable Goods: Also known as "soft goods" because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less).

Seasonally Adjusted: Data is seasonally adjusted to remove the impact of regular events that occur at the same time every year such as the effect of cold weather on outdoor activities, the Christmas holiday, or the summer influx of youth into the labor market.

Small Labor Market Areas (SLMA): Combinations of counties with significant ties through commuting patterns but no urban centers with populations of 10,000 or more. The Office of Management and Budget designates the SLMAs. Idaho has two SLMAs: Hailey SLMA including Blaine and Camas counties; Grangeville SLMA including Lewis and Idaho counties.

Unemployed: Those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days—these, too, are considered unemployed.

Unemployment Insurance: Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of Unemployment Insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond their control.

Unemployment Rate: The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force

Weekly Benefit Amount: The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment.

Weeks Claimed: The number of weeks that unemployed workers claimed Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Weeks Compensated: The number of weeks for which compensation was actually paid.